

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS

**FOR THE**

Week ending the 15th March 1884.

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The railway conference ...	ib.	The police ...	ib.
The cause of malaria ...	ib.	A railway in Orissa ...	ib.
The Administration Report ...	ib.	Mr. V. N. Mandalik ...	ib.
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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
Fortnightly.				
1	"Ghattal Patriká" ... ..	Birsingha, Ghattal ...	.....	4th March 1884.
2	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong ...	653	
3	"Tripurá Vártavaha" ... ..	Comillah ...	.....	
4	"Prem Pracháriní" ... ..	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....	
Weekly.				
5	"Alok" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	7th ditto.
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká" ... ..	Ditto ...	700	10th ditto.
7	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto ...	150	7th ditto.
8	"Bangabási" ... ..	Ditto ...	8,500	8th ditto.
9	"Bártábaha" ... ..	Pubna ...	.....	
10	"Bhárat Bandhu" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
11	"Bhárat Hitaishí" ... ..	Burrisal ...	450	
12	"Bhárat Mihir" ... ..	Mymensingh ...	713	4th ditto.
13	"Bardwán Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan ...	282	4th ditto.
14	"Bikrampore Patriká" ... ..	Dacca ...	.....	
15	"Cháruvártá" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	3rd ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakash" ... ..	Dacca ...	526	9th ditto.
17	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly ...	745	7th ditto.
18	"Grámvártá Prakashiká" ... ..	Comercolly ...	267	1st & 8th March 1884.
19	"Halisahar Prakashiká" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	8th March 1884.
20	"Hindu Ranjika" ... ..	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	5th ditto.
21	"Játiya Suhrid" ... ..	Calcutta ...	700	
22	"Medini" ... ..	Midnapore ...	.....	6th ditto.
23	"Murshidábád Patriká" ... ..	Berhampore ...	418	29th February 1884.
24	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	7th March 1884.
25	"Navavibhakar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	850	10th ditto.
26	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet ...	421	2nd ditto.
27	"Prajá Bandhu" ... ..	Chandernagore ...	287	11th ditto.
28	"Prántavási" ... ..	Chittagong ...	.....	1st ditto.
29	"Pratikár" ... ..	Berhampore ...	275	7th ditto.
30	"Rajshahye Samvád" ... ..	Beauleah ...	.....	
31	"Rungpore Dik Prakash" ... ..	Kakinia, Rungpore ...	220	6th ditto.
32	"Sádharani" ... ..	Chinsurah ...	500	9th ditto.
33	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	500	5th ditto.
34	"Samaya" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	10th ditto.
35	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	8th ditto.
36	"Saraswat Patra" ... ..	Dacca ...	.....	
37	"Shakti" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
38	"Som Prakash" ... ..	Changripottá 24-Perghs.	.....	10th ditto.
39	"Sulabha Samáchar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	3,000	8th ditto.
40	"Surabhi" ... ..	Deoghur ...	.....	10th ditto.
41	"Udbodhan" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
Daily.				
42	"Dainik Vártá" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	5th to 12th March 1884.
43	"Samvad Prabhákar" ... ..	Ditto ...	250	5th to 11th ditto.
44	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto ...	300	7th to 13th ditto.
45	"Samachár Chandriká" ... ..	Ditto ...	625	4th to 11th ditto.
46	"Banga Vidyá Prakashiká" ... ..	Ditto ...	500	7th to 12th ditto.
47	"Prabháti" ... ..	Ditto ...	500	10th & 13th ditto.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
Weekly.				
48	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Calcutta ...	365	8th March 1884.
HINDI.				
Weekly.				
49	"Behar Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore ...	.....	
50	"Bharat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta ...	1,500	6th ditto.
51	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	500	3rd ditto.
52	"Uchit Baktá" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	8th ditto.
53	"Hindi Samáchar" ... ..	Bhagulpore ...	.....	
PERSIAN.				
Weekly.				
54	"Jám-Jahan-numá" ... ..	Calcutta ...	250	7th ditto.
URDU.				
Weekly.				
55	"Ganhur" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	13th ditto.
56	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar" ... ..	Behar ...	.....	
Bi-weekly.				
57	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	12th ditto.
58	"Jarida-i-numaish" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
ASSAMESE.				
Monthly.				
59	"Assam Vilásini" ... ..	Sibsagar ...	.....	
60	"Assam News" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
URIYA.				
Weekly.				
61	"Utkal Dipiká" ... ..	Cuttack ...	188	23rd February 1884.
62	"Utkal Darpan" ... ..	Balasore ...	200	24th ditto.
63	"Balasore Samvad Váhika" ... ..	Ditto ...	92	21th ditto.
64	"Parusottam Patriká" ... ..	Pooree ...	330	25th ditto.
Monthly.				
65	"Sabaka" ... ..	Cuttack ...	.....	
66	"Taraka" ... ..	Midnapore ...	.....	
HINDI.				
Monthly.				
67	"Kshatriya Patriká" ... ..	Patna ...	400	



## POLITICAL.

The *Sahachar*, of the 5th March, says that the conquest of Merv by Russia has roused the British Parliament to a sense of danger. Mr. Gladstone is thinking of

*SAHACHAR*,  
March 5th, 1884.

The Central Asian question. securing the north-western frontier of India by extending the Indian railway system to Kandahar. But the Conservatives are taunting him with falling back upon the policy of Lord Beaconsfield. The writer says that the construction of this railway will lead to the annexation of Kandahar, and weaken the Amir. He therefore advises Government to strengthen the hands of the Amir, who is not yet firmly seated on the throne. The Shah of Persia is a slave to Russia; so the Amir is the only hope of the English. They should strengthen him in his kingdom, and put him forward to fight with Russia. This is the dictate of sound policy. The English should not estrange the Amir by entering into his territories.

2. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 6th March, observes that in view of the advance of Russia towards India, it behoves Government to adopt precautionary measures. The Editor suggests the formation of a native volunteer corps.

*BHARAT MITRA*,  
March 6th, 1884.

3. The *Education Gazette*, of the 7th March, says that though Russia is approaching nearer and nearer to India, still there is no fear. Russia cannot be a competitor of England. The power of India under the guidance of England is greater and not less than that of Russia.

*EDUCATION GAZETTE*,  
March 7th, 1884.

4. The *Bangabasi*, of the 8th March, says that the English have established their empire in India by various tricks, and by the expenditure of much money and blood. Tens of thousands of Englishmen get their bread from India. The monopoly of Indian trade has turned their merchants into princes. But the Russian Bear is slowly, but surely, advancing towards India, through the unknown deserts of Central Asia. For the last fifty years they have been advancing slowly, but steadily. The English are anxious to preserve their Indian dependency. They are silently guarding all the avenues of approach to India. This is the reason why the Afghan Wars took place. Afghanistan stands between the two rival empires, both of which are anxious to secure the friendship of the Amir. As Afghanistan is the gate of India by land, so is Egypt a gate of India by water. As long as the French had influence in Egypt, the English were not without their anxiety. For this reason they have been, for the last few years, trying their best to obtain ascendancy in Egypt by various pretexts, and they have at last succeeded. The Khedive is now anxious to secure the favour of the English. He cannot do anything without the consent of the English Ministry. But India can be preserved by easier means. If the English govern the people well, if they can secure the good wishes of the 250 millions of Indian people, they have nothing to fear from Russia. Empires cannot be preserved with swords. The Saracens established their empire from Spain to Afghanistan with the sword, but they could not preserve it. If the English want to govern the Indian people with brute force, they will never succeed. But if they can secure the love of their subjects they have nothing to fear. The Mahomedans were better politicians in this respect. Even during the worst period of their rule, *i.e.* during the administration of Seraj-ud-dowlah, the principal offices under Government were occupied by natives. Rajah Durlabhram was the Dewan, the Rajah of Midnapore was the head of the Spy Department, the Setts, or the rich bankers, of Moorshedabad were the principal advisers of the Nawab, Rajah Manik Chand was the Governor of Hooghly, and the English, the French, the Dutch, and the Portuguese all lived under his rule. Even the frontier province of Behar was in the hands of the Hindus. The Mahomedans placed their confidence in their

*BANGABASI*,  
March 8th, 1884.



Hindu subjects, and the Hindus wished well of them. Cannot the English do the same?

**HALISAHAR  
PRAKASHIKA,**  
March 8th, 1884.

5. The *Hálishahar Prakáshiká*, of the 8th March, says that Egypt still possesses a national life. For this reason the English are unable to establish peace in that

country. But the disquiet of Egypt is not only dangerous to Egypt alone; it is dangerous to India also. Only the other day India had to pay towards the cost of the Egyptian War, and a rumour is afloat that the Commissariat Department of Madras has received orders to prepare for leaving for Egypt.

**AKHBAR-I-  
DARRASALTANAT,**  
March 9th, 1884.

6. The *Akhbar-i-Darrasltanat*, of the 8th March, thinks that the recall of General Tchernaiiff from Central Asia is evidently intended by Russia as a

means of removing the apprehensions of England. Much importance therefore should not be attached to this measure. The Editor advises Government to advance and meet Russia halfway, instead of allowing Abdur Rahman to intervene between it and Russia, inasmuch as it is doubtful whether the Amir is a friend of Russia or of England.

**ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,**  
March 8th, 1884.

7. The *Ananda Bazár Patriká*, of the 10th March, contains an article on the occupation of Merv by the Russians, from which we extract the following

observations:—The news that Russia has occupied Merv has caused some anxiety to the people of England. The British Empire is very vast. There is no place in this world where the English have neither any possession nor interest; consequently wherever in the world there is any commotion, England becomes uneasy on account of her position and interests. If the Russians sitting in the wild regions of Central Asia hold any deliberations, England finds it necessary to prick up her ears and to listen; if any important personage comes to Ireland from America, England finds it necessary to forthwith send spies to Ireland; if the Arabs in Central Africa take up arms, England has immediately to prepare for war. Anxiety for Egypt has deprived England of her appetite and sleep. The possession of a large family proves a source of happiness as well as misery to its head. Though a source of strength, it not unoften proves a source of weakness. Hence it is that England while proud of her vast empire is occasionally distracted with anxious thoughts. As many English officials on the one hand often proudly refer to their foreign possessions, so, on the other hand, there are many other Englishmen who hold that if England let go her foreign possessions, she would become stronger and wealthier. If the Russians have really seized Merv, the matter is, indeed, one which should cause grave anxiety to England. Russia is now a growing power. She is gradually becoming stronger and wealthier. Most countries in Europe are now in a state of decline. Some have become weak; some are anxious to defend themselves; while Russia alone is fired with the spirit of conquest. Youthful ardour is a fearful thing. It is for this that all the European powers have perpetually their eyes fixed on Russia. If that power, fired with the youthful ardour of conquest, has really occupied Merv, England of necessity will become anxious. Russia has now, for many years past, been in Central Asia. England has become uneasy since the day Russia first entered Central Asia. There are many countries intervening between Russia and India. These are mostly mountainous and inhabited by poor and lawless and savage tribes. The conquest of these countries may have, in some measure, gratified Russia's love of power, but pecuniarily she has not yet benefited by their conquest. Of all the European nations the Russians alone resemble the Asiatics in some respects, still it is not likely that they will remain content like Asiatics with a mere exhibition of their power. To establish her supremacy in



Central Asia, Russia has expended much blood and treasure and laboured arduously. It is therefore probable that she has some secret motive for conquering Central Asia, and it is hard to believe that that motive can be anything else but her desire to obtain possession of India.

Hence it is that since the day Russia set foot in Central Asia, a fear has sprung up in the mind of England that in time she will probably have to fight with Russia for India, and with this view she has resorted to much diplomacy and many expedients to check the advance of that power in Central Asia. To this end more than one Minister have bound Russia with various pledges. For this England has formed an alliance with Persia; for this England has occasionally to busy herself with the affairs of Cabul; and for this England formed an alliance with the Sultan of Turkey. But she has not by any means been able to check the advance of Russia. By means of alternate supplications, threats, jokes, and secret operations has Russia gradually established herself throughout the whole of Central Asia. England, on the other hand, has no possessions in Central Asia, or any friendly intercourse with the inhabitants. She has no means of effecting an entrance into those regions. She has therefore, by means of negotiations and exchange of undertakings, sought in vain to check the advance of Russia. But though unsuccessful in this matter, England had still hopes that it would be difficult for Russia to make her way through the many savage and warlike tribes, like the Turkomans, who inhabit Central Asia. These hopes were founded on the experience which England had acquired in her many and various attempts at subjugating the Afghans. England has all along been unsuccessful in Afghanistan, and the Russian influence in that country has increased in proportion as English influence has decreased. England, therefore, hoped that Russia would, like herself, be discredited in her efforts to subjugate the Turkomans and other Central Asian tribes. These hopes have not been realized. Russia has been signally successful in her dealings with the tribes of Central Asia. She has now come to Merv, which is very near Herat. If Russia has really occupied Merv, that power will perhaps have to fight with England for either Afghanistan or India at no distant date.

How to avert this impending war, and how, if it is not averted, England will defend India, are thoughts which, at the present time, distract the minds of the English official.

If Russia has really occupied Merv, the British Government will not probably directly go to war with that power, but will fight with it keeping the Amir of Afghanistan in the front. The Amir will probably be assisted with money and arms, and a regiment of British soldiers will probably be stationed in Herat. If the Amir and the Afghans sincerely assist the British Government, Russia's advance may not improbably be checked. But the Afghans have never been sincere in their dealings with the British Government, and it is again a matter of doubt whether the present Amir of Afghanistan is an ally of Russia or of England. If the British Government had but incurred as much expenditure and trouble in securing the attachment of the people of India as it has done to conciliate the Afghans, it would not have had to dread any power in the world.

8. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 10th March, remarks that when Russia and England come in contact with each other in Central Asia, both will experience a desire to measure their strength. If such a conflict takes place, Russia, which is inferior to England, is likely to be defeated. But inferiority alone does not justify the supposition that Russia will be defeated. It is the fact of the British being firmly established in India which places them above the fear of Russia. If the Liberal administrative policy of Lord Ripon be continued,

SOM PRAKASH,  
March 10th, 1884.



the people of this country will become exceedingly attached to British rule; and if the people remain attached to Government, there will be no likelihood of Russia's meeting with success in this country.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
March 10th, 1884.

9. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 10th March, remarks that since the time of Peter the Great, Russia has always looked with a covetous eye upon India. She has been gradually advancing in the direction of Turkey and India. The Christian provinces of Turkey have been already brought under her sway. The advance of Russia has been marked in Central Asia. Only two independent kingdoms, namely, Persia and Afghanistan, now intervene between Russia and England. The British Government is anxious to secure Afghanistan. The Editor approves of the policy of the Liberal Ministry in reference to that country. A friendly Afghanistan will prove more valuable to England than a hundred thousand British troops. The British Government need not fear the advance of Russia. If it seeks by means of good government to win the attachment of the 250 millions of the natives of India, there will be no ground for alarm.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

Russia and England.

10. The same paper fears that Indian troops will be sent to serve in the Soudan, and thus India will have to incur a loss of blood and treasure.

The war in the Soudan.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
March 10th, 1884.

11. The *Sar Sudhanidhi*, of the 10th March, remarks that British troops should be withdrawn from Egypt as soon as order is restored in that country; that the British Government should advance to meet Russia halfway in Central Asia; and that it should seek to win the affections of the people of India by repealing obnoxious measures of legislation like the Arms Act.

Russia in Central Asia.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

MURSHIDABAD  
PATRIKA,  
Feb. 29th, 1884.

12. The *Murshidabad Patrika*, of the 29th February, says that Mr. Mosley, the Magistrate and Collector of Murshidabad, was a man who would never let go a thing on which he had set his heart. He was very obstinate, sometimes his obstinacy was for good, sometimes for evil. He is now going away. People should forget his faults and remember his good qualities.

Mr. Mosley.

13. The same paper is of opinion that several zemindars will be ruined, for they will not be able to pay the Chayet instalment of their revenue. The yield of the *rubbee* crop was bad and the silk business was dull. The ryots are suffering greatly from want. The zemindars find it impossible to realize their rents, and are likely to be defaulters. Government must have its due from the zemindars before the sunset of the day appointed. There is only one alternative now left to the zemindars, viz. to borrow. But no one has money to lend. The bankers of Azimganj have long since wound up their business.

14. The same paper has the following :—Our Lieutenant-Governor will not go to England. This piece of intelligence has certainly dissatisfied many. But the number of those who considered his leave beneficial to the country is not small. What harm has the Lieutenant-Governor done to the people that they think his departure for England to be a piece of good fortune? Though he is one of the opponents of the Ilbert Bill, why should any blame attach to him on that score? What good did the supporters of the Bill do? One day or another he is sure to go away. He will not remain for ever. He will go and some one else will come. There is very little difference between those that go and those that come. Roughly, they are all the same, though they are different persons. So there should be neither rejoicing, nor sorrow. The only difference is that they are able and

The scarcity.

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MURSHIDABAD  
PATRIKA.

Mr. Thompson.

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energetic, while Mr. Thompson is not so. He is a Nabob. He has received the post of Nabob, why should he not act as a Nabob?

MURSHIDABAD  
PATRIKA,  
Feb. 29th, 1884.

15. The same paper says that Government does not confide in the natives, and never acknowledges their merits. Some Europeans put a very unfavourable interpretation on the Proclamation of the Queen.

The employment of Europeans  
under Native Princes.

This is the result of their love for their countrymen. It is a good thing for native princes to be loyal to Europeans, but they should not therefore seek to employ Europeans in their service. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar, by mixing with Europeans, has lost his confidence in natives. He has employed a European on a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month, and he has other Europeans also in his service.

PRANTAVASI.  
March 1st, 1884.

The Chittagong Railway.

16. The *Prántavási*, of the 1st March, says that Chittagong is the principal port in the Bay of Bengal. If a system of railways be constructed connecting Chittagong with Chandpore and Assam, it is sure that Chittagong will rival Calcutta as a port. A trade to the value of several lakhs is being carried on with Chittagong by the different ports of the world. If Chittagong is joined with Commilla by a railway, this trade will increase fourfold. Commilla is the chief mart for rice. If railways are opened, the rice of East Bengal and the tea of Assam will be shipped at this port. European piece-goods are now imported to Assam and Commilla from Calcutta. If imported from Chittagong they can be made much cheaper. The opening of this railway will facilitate trade, but the question is—Will the railway be profitable? Government, from the present state of trade, infers that the profit will amount to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and that with the increase of traffic it may rise to 12 per cent. But did the Government officers, upon whose word of mouth the improvement of the country depends, ever before raise the question of opening a railway communication with Chittagong? The Commissioner of the Division thinks but little of the improvement of internal or external traffic. The officers of Government were afraid that the opening up of such a railway communication would be detrimental to the interests of Bullock Brothers; so whenever the question was mooted they tried their best to shelve it.

The Chittagong Railway.

17. The same paper says that Government asked the Chief Engineer to submit his opinion as to the best direction for the Chittagong line to take. The Chief Engineer, in consultation with the Executive Engineer, Babu Madhab Chandra Rai, settled that the line should pass through Seetákund. For several reasons this line would have been very profitable. It would have passed close by Chandranath, the celebrated place of pilgrimage, where people assemble from all parts of India. About two lakhs of people come there at the time of the Sivarátri. The passenger traffic alone would have covered the current expenses of the railway. The lands over which the line was to pass are fertile. The goods traffic too would have been very profitable. The people were very glad that the proposed line should take that direction. But the scheme has now been abandoned. It has been proposed that the line should pass through the Halda valley. The tract of country through which the new line is to pass is barren and thinly inhabited. It is sure to be unremunerative. But there are two or three tea-gardens in this direction, and for that reason the railway, it seems, will pass through the Halda valley. If the line pass through Seetákund it will absorb all the sea traffic from Hátrá and Sundip, which are close by, especially during the hot season when the sea is rough. No one will profit by the Halda line except the tea-planters, and perhaps for that reason the Commissioner is in favour of its being constructed in that direction.

PRANTAVASI.



PARIDARSHAK,  
March 2nd, 1884.

18. The *Paridarshak*, of the 2nd March, hears from the *Indian Mirror* that the Chief Commissionership of Assam will be abolished, and that Assam will be amalgamated with Bengal. The writer wishes, with all his heart, that this amalgamation should take place. It will bring justice to the people and will save much expense.

PARIDARSHAK.

19. The same paper regrets that while the people of the Assam valley enjoy the privilege of trial by jury, in Sylhet the Sessions cases are still tried with

the help of assessors.

PARIDARSHAK.

20. The same paper is sorry to notice that Mr. Thompson has passed some severe strictures on vernacular papers. His Honor is wrong in doing so. The native papers bear no malice towards Government.

Mr. Thompson and the native papers.

It is an inevitable disadvantage of foreign rule that the rulers cannot understand the real state of things; so they sometimes do justice, and sometimes injustice to the people. The vernacular papers point these out. This is their only fault. To abuse them on this score is not suited to the dignity of the ruler of Bengal.

PARIDARSHAK.

21. The same paper observes that in many mehals in the Sylhet district the local cesses have been assessed at four times or more of the land revenue. The ryots find it

Local cesses in Sylhet.

difficult to pay them. Government should direct its attention to this subject.

CHARU VARTA,  
March 3rd, 1884.

22. The *Charu Varta*, of the 3rd March, says that India has made vast improvements under the British rule. The eyes of many have opened. But side by side

The outstill system.

with these improvements, there is a stream of evils pouring into the country. There is no knowing when India will get rid of them. They are a stain on the British rule. The increase of drunkenness shows the future of India to be almost hopeless. There is no encouragement given to education in the rural tracts, but there is a vast demand for liquor. Government becomes blind when its interests are concerned; it will never put a stop to the increase of drunkenness. Nothing can be expected from a Governor who attributes the increase of drunkenness to the increased prosperity of the people. The people's eyes have not opened yet. This is their best opportunity, and they should make the best use of it. The agitation against the outstill system should assume such a magnitude that the Government may be compelled to take steps to arrest the progress of drunkenness.

CHARU VARTA.

23. The same paper says that the Maharajah of Cooch Behar has attained majority. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his satisfaction with the administration

Native States.

of the State. But he was silent on the subject of finance. Unless the income exceeds the expenditure by one-fourth, the financial position cannot be said to be stable. But the income of the Maharajah is Rs. 13,00,663, and his expenditure amounts to Rs. 12,36,380. How the Lieutenant-Governor passed this by without notice is not clear. The writer has no objection to a few Europeans getting employment in the State. But there is no doubt that the state of finance is not satisfactory. The agricultural and commercial condition of Cooch Behar is encouraging. Kumar Navadvip Chandra Deb brought a lawsuit in the High Court against the Maharajah of Tipperah. But the High Court did not like to interfere, on the ground that the Rajah is independent. It is not clear why on this occasion the High Court should arrive at this conclusion. But it is a matter of gratification that the difference has been amicably settled. The Maharajah has extensive landed estates within the British territories, and was deemed an independent prince even in these estates; but the Government cannot tolerate this. It is trying to remedy the evil, and no one knows what fate awaits the Maharajah. If the last

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prestige of independence be removed from this country, will it increase the glory of the British Lion?

24. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 3rd March, thinks that it is not proper to pay the pensions of retired Indian officials in England in gold. This causes an enormous loss owing to the inequalities of exchange between England and India. It is wrong that while those who draw their pensions in India should be paid in silver, those who chance to live in England should be paid in gold. **SAR SUDHANIDHI, March 3rd, 1884.**

25. The same paper asks Lord Ripon to direct that native editors should be supplied with the Weekly Report on the Native Press, and other official publications. **SAR SUDHANIDHI.**

26. The *Sansodhini*, of the 4th March, says that Mr. Thompson will not avail himself of his leave. He has recovered his health. The rumour is that he will proceed to Chittagong for a change, where he will stop for four days before proceeding to Darjeeling. The writer asks the local Band of Hope to prepare themselves for presenting a petition to His Honor praying for the abolition of the outstill system. **SANSODHINI, March 4th, 1884.**

27. The same paper makes remarks similar to those made by the *Prántavasi*, in paragraph 17, about the Seetákund route of the Chittagong Railway. The writer adds that if the line passes through Nizampur and Seetákund there is every likelihood of small ports being established all along the sea coast. **SANSODHINI.**

28. The same paper remarks that sailors are found drinking on public roads which is very immoral. This should be put down with a rigorous hand. Such scenes are disgusting and revolting to passers by. The writer is of opinion that one who drinks on a public thoroughfare should be immediately arrested by the police and punished both with fine and imprisonment. **SANSODHINI.**

29. The same paper hears that Lord Ripon will soon resign. The Editor thinks that unless the Self-Government Bill be passed during his administration, it is not likely that Bengal will hear of the Bill any more. **SANSODHINI.**

30. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 4th March, dwells upon the costliness of the Indian Civil Service. The people of India do not receive an adequate amount of benefit in return for the large outlay incurred in maintaining this Service. The European Judges being foreigners are quite ignorant of the manners and customs and views of the people, and as they have no sympathy with the latter they cannot therefore do their work properly. Their decisions therefore not unoften abound in errors. The writer urges the substitution of native for European judicial officers. **BHARAT MIHIR, March 4th, 1884.**

31. The same paper says that the time has come when the system of administration in this country should be changed. The professions and the practice of Government do not tally. After the sad fate of the Ilbert Bill, the people of India have ceased to believe in the liberal promises of Government. The army is, as a career, closed to natives. They cannot even carry a sword in their own country. Europeans enjoy a monopoly of all high appointments in the public service. A few foreigners legislate for the millions in this country. The people have no voice in the administration of the finances. Add to this the justice administered by Europeans and the treatment extended by them to natives. Lord Ripon is asked to attend to these matters. **BHARAT MIHIR.**

32. The same paper remarks that the form in which the Ilbert Bill has become law has not at all satisfied the educated native community. Race distinction **BHARAT MIHIR.**



has not been removed; nay, on the contrary, it has been aggravated. The Editor asks Government to extend the system of trial by jury in the case of natives.

SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
March 4th, 1884.

Mr. B. L. Gupta.

33. The *Sámachár Chandriká*, of the 4th March, is glad to hear that Mr. B. L. Gupta will shortly be appointed a District Judge. Mr. Gupta fully deserves to be promoted. In the event of his becoming a District Judge, it is to be hoped that Babu Iswar Chunder Mitter will be appointed the Police Magistrate of Calcutta.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
March 4th, 1884.

Trial of Europeans.

34. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 4th March, gives a brief summary of the Manickpore case, and remarks that the black niggers should think themselves fortunate if Europeans whom they should regard as their gods condescend to strike them. Instead of doing this they lodge complaints against these terrestrial divinities. There is no atonement adequate for such a sinful act. The judgments of the Joint-Magistrate and of the District Judge in this case are worth perusal. The Magistrate is full of love for his countrymen, while the Judge is a personation of impartial justice. Had there been no judges of Mr. Young's stamp it would have been impossible for the people of India to live in their country. There would have been no difference between the rule of Turkey and of England.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

35. The same paper complains that Babu Ramakshai Chatterjee, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Cutwa, has ordered the removal of the ferry at Uddhanpore from

its former site to a point down the river where females from various villages resort for the purpose of bathing. This has caused very great inconvenience to the people, and destroyed the privacy of a female bathing ghât. The writer appeals to the Magistrate of the district to investigate the matter in person and to redress the grievance.

DAINIK VARTA,  
March 5th, 1884.

The Rent Bill.

36. The *Dainik Vartá*, of the 5th March, remarks that it does not appear from the form in which the Bengal Tenancy Bill has been introduced that the measure is intended for the good of either the country or the ryots. It seems to have been undertaken from a desire of making changes. If the good of the country had been the object, the condition of the khas mehal tenants would have first attracted attention.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
March 5th, 1884.

Mr. Thompson.

37. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 5th March, expresses at once its surprise and sorrow at the treatment Mr. Bernard has received, and at the indifference shown to the administration of Bengal. Mr. Bernard stopped at Calcutta for more than a month on half pay, with the hope of getting the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. But the Lieutenant-Governor gets his leave cancelled, and Mr. Bernard goes to Burmah. During the administration of Lord Northbrook, as every one will remember, Sir George Campbell applied to the Government of India for leave on account of ill-health. He subsequently recovered and tried to have his leave cancelled. But Lord Northbrook thought that a man who was still weak was not fit for the government of such an important Province as Bengal. The noble Lord was of opinion that if an Englishman once loses his health in India, he cannot easily recover it. Mr. Thompson is older than Sir George, and, for aught the writer knows, is not very healthy. Under these circumstances the writer does not consider that it is well to continue in his hands the charge of the administration of Bengal. He would have done well if he had proceeded to England for a few months. He has been suffering from November last, and has done nothing during the period of his illness. But he has drawn his full pay. The state of his health is such that he will not be able to do his work thoroughly. It does not look well to leave the disposal of important matters in the hands of



Secretaries. Mr. Thompson is greatly wanting in independence, liberal principles, and genius—three qualities indispensable to a ruler. He has played many parts since he took the charge of the administration of Bengal, and has taught the people many important lessons. The people will never be able to forget him and his share in the Ilbert Bill agitation, in Chittagong affairs, and in the Dacca student's case.

38. The same paper makes the following observations:—Everything belonging to a civilized nation is superhuman.

Jail manufactures.

The Kshatriya king used to govern the country, do good to his subjects and protect religion, society and country. But he never adopted the occupation of the Vaishya. If the king betakes himself to trade no country can prosper. To say nothing of spirits, ganja, and opium, if any one can get oil pressed out by men at 5 seers, why should he take oil pressed out by bullocks at 3 seers a rupee? Government says that it teaches work in the jails, but Brahmins would not work oil machines at home. Why, then, should they be obliged to work such machines? What sort of teaching is this? If you supply people with oil, salt, and wickerworks, what then are your subjects to do?

HINDU RANJIKA,  
March 5th, 1884.

39. The same paper says that all political agitations in this country end in producing results the very opposite to those for which they were meant. The people

Self-help.

get disappointed in vain agitations, and in their vain attempts to throw work on officials which they should do themselves. Without making a fierce attack on the gods, Brahmins and officers, no one, it would seem, can obtain notoriety. No one can get a reputation for good taste without harassing the gods, and no one, it would seem, has any title to be called liberal unless he accuses the Brahmins as hypocrites. Unjust attacks on the action of Government are regarded as a display of spirit. Many complain that the people of certain villages are suffering from scarcity of water, from the effects of malaria, and so on; and say that Government should look to these things. But the people should themselves remove these grievances. The zemindar should take care that his ryots do not suffer from scarcity of water. They are not mere tax-gatherers.

HINDU RANJIKA.

40. The *Sahachar*, of the 5th March, says that the Civilians of Bengal are acting stupidly by giving up their traditional liberal spirit. A Sub-Divisional Magistrate

Cheating the Public.

made some arrangements for honoring Lord Ripon, and the District Magistrate signified his displeasure to him. In this way the civilians are obstructing the policy of Lord Ripon. The readers are aware how, while professing to be a friend of the self-government policy, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is an enemy in disguise. He introduced a strange clause in the Municipal Bill for the benefit of the Vice-Chairman of the Suburbs, but abandoned it when the rate-payers stoutly protested against the enactment of the clause. The second class municipalities have got the privilege of electing their Chairman—a privilege denied to the municipalities of Serampore, Santipore and of the suburbs. The civilian legislators profess to be actuated by no illiberal motives. But they have shown that they extremely lack a liberal spirit. If the people of the suburbs are not fit for self-government who are fit for it? Do the people of any town in England understand municipal matters better than the rate-payers of the suburbs? What will a future historian say when recording the events of the year 1884? He will say there was one Mr. Thompson, who held the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Supreme Government laid down the policy of granting municipal freedom to the educated natives. The Lieutenant-Governor and legislators, who were his countrymen, accepted the policy, but in fact, wanted to thwart it. Where the people were fit for municipal freedom they were denied the privilege, but it was granted in places where people were not

SAHACHAR,  
March 5th, 1884.



fit for it. For at that time there was a class of men named civilians who enjoyed all the highest posts in the land. They were actuated by an *esprit de corps*. People at first worshipped them like gods, but they were soon found out. When they denied the natives the privileges of human beings, and the Queen's Government was persuaded that the grant of municipal freedom would be ruinous to the Empire, they had a great quarrel with the people. The English Statesmen of the time unfortunately believed in what they said. But the grant of freedom has certainly strengthened the foundations of the Empire. Instead of 250 millions of slaves they have now 3,000 millions of spirited defenders of the Empire. This good result would have been impossible without the abolition of the Civil Service.

DAINIK VARTA,  
March 6th, 1884.

41. The *Dainik Vartá*, of the 6th March, refers to a *Concordat* which A *Concordat* with the zemindars in the matter of the Rent Bill. Government is about to make with the British Indian Association in the matter of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The Editor invites public discussion of the question.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,  
March 6th, 1884.

42. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 6th March, says that though the slave trade has been put down by the British Government it is still going on in many places. The Maghs of Kalidaha and other villages used to steal away boys and girls, and sell them to rich people, but they were detected and adequately punished. The writer hears that in certain parts of the country there are still bad men who steal away girls and sell them for Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. The slave girls become the concubines of their masters, but they never venture to come to court and obtain freedom.

MEDINI,  
March 6th, 1884.

43. The *Medini*, of the 6th March, says that its remonstrances have proved successful, and that Babu Mohim Chandra Guha, the Post Master of Midnapore, has been transferred. Promotion or transfer to healthier places seems to be the only means for punishing delinquents in the service of Government. In another place the writer says that Babu Mohim Chandra Guha has been degraded. But he has been placed in the district of Backergunge, of which he is a native.

MEDINI.

44. The same paper says that such is the virtue of India's money that whoever takes it becomes a staunch enemy of her people. Not only the civilians, but even ecclesiastics afford an example of this. Mr. Jules Joubert who has made a lakh of rupees has not shown that consideration to the natives which they deserved. On the other hand he has insulted native gentlemen.

MEDINI.

45. The same paper has an article on Mr. Thompson, a translation of which is given below :—

"Our Lieutenant-Governor is gradually improving in health. This is indeed satisfactory. But the intelligence of his giving up the idea of going home will not be accepted with satisfaction. We hear that the Governor-General has at his request cancelled his leave of absence. So Mr. Thompson is not going home all of a sudden. Bengalis were very glad that for six months the liberal-minded and truthful Mr. Bernard would occupy the throne of Bengal. To be plain, Bengalis do not like the rule of Mr. Thompson. They have seen in many instances that he has no sympathy for the natives. There are, on the other hand, indications that he belongs to the hostile party. If a ruler cannot keep his people contented, it is useless for him to remain in office. Had Mr. Thompson a heart he would not have got his leave cancelled. If he cannot forego his love for the throne of Bengal, we should advise him from this time to attempt, with all his heart, to win the hearts of the people. He should give up his former attitude and try honestly to introduce

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"the scheme of self-government more extensively. Bengalis will then forget all his faults."

46. The same paper says that the ryots of Kolanda, Dasagram and other villages, oppressed in various ways by their landlord, Baboo Janmejay Mullik, applied to Government for its intervention. The petition was enquired into and the ryots established the grounds of their complaints. But at last Government declined to interfere. The zemindar sued his tenants for enhancement. But the decree of the munsif was favourable to the ryots. There should be no quarrels between zemindars and ryots. Had Government settled these disputes amicably, it would have really done its duty.

MEDINI,  
March 6th, 1884.

The zemindar and the ryot.

47. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 6th March, points out the necessity that has arisen of an extension of railways in India. The remarks of the Indian Famine Commission on this subject are quoted with approbation.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
March 6th, 1884.

Extension of Railways in India.

48. The same paper, of the 7th March, dwells upon the need on the part of Government of providing a technical education for the children of the middle classes who constitute the backbone of society, but whose condition is daily becoming one of increasing wretchedness.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
March 7th, 1884.

The middle classes.

49. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 7th March, remarks that the state of the river Bhagirathi, on account of the silting up of the Suti Mohana, becomes extremely bad at the end of the rainy season. In the river below Berhampore, the putrefaction of the water plants has produced such a stench that it is impossible to use the water. What are the members of the municipality doing?

MURSHIDABAD  
PRATINIDHI,  
March 7th, 1884.

The Bhagirathi.

50. The same paper has a long article headed "How to improve the condition of the country." We give below the substance of the article:—Much of the happiness and misery of a country depends upon its Government. But India cannot derive any benefit from her rulers, however good their intentions may be. If a country is ruled by natives improvements come of themselves. Foreign rulers, with the best of intentions, cannot but do harm. The interests of a native sovereign are identical with those of his subjects, while the interests of a foreign ruler are opposed to those of the people. If the king is a native, the arts, commerce, and manufactures of the country will improve. But a foreign ruler takes away the substance, leaving the bran only to his subjects. The country gradually becomes poor. Such is the case with India. All our wealth goes to England. Government not only takes its dues to the last farthing, but borrows and denudes the country of all wealth. Such is the interest of our rulers. They do not come here to do charity. They have come here for gain; people will not be able to prevail upon the foreign ruler to do good to them. The rulers will never forego their interests. Otherwise why should the manufactures of the country cease to exist? Why are the people forgetting the process of preparing the necessaries of life? Why is the country becoming poorer and poorer every day? Why do not the people obtain their just rights, though they agitate for them so persistently? The writer appeals to his countrymen to learn self-help. They should take to agriculture more freely. This will multiply the means of obtaining wealth, and will enable the people to vie with other nations. But alas! neither the wealthy nor the educated classes ever think of betaking themselves to agriculture.

MURSHIDABAD  
PRATINIDHI.

The improvement of the country.

51. The *Pratikar*, of the 7th March, says:—"Simultaneously with the departure of Lord Ripon, the Lieutenant-Governor goes to the hills. The wealth of

PRATIKAR,  
March 7th, 1884.

Mr. Thompson.



"Bengal, the life-blood of the people is being spent in vain for this worthless officer. The day on which we heard that the new Governor was of a religious temperament, all our hopes began to vanish. Religiousness is a sign of weakness. A weak Governor and a strong *pádre* are of equal value. In fact, if Reverend Finter and Governor Thompson exchange their places, we do not know whether it will be beneficial or otherwise to the people of Bengal. Weak people are very abusive. They are brave of their tongue. We obtained the first indication of this in the Viceregal Council, when the future Governor of Bengal gave a certificate to the Honorable Kistodás Pál as dishonest and dishonorable. Mr. Thompson and Lord Ripon stand at the two opposite extremities of the crooked policy of England. Mr. Thompson, the Thompson of the Europeans, drew the Europeans to his side, and Lord Ripon obtained the possession of the hearts of the natives. The concordat is the resultant of these two opposite forces. Lord Ripon sowed the seed of self-government, Mr. Thompson harrowed the field with the result that the seed was lost deep in the earth. Mr. Thompson takes his full pay while lying on his sick-bed, and repudiates Mr. Bernard after keeping him long in suspense. For steadiness of purpose our Governor is unrivalled in the past or in the future. Mr. Thompson is opposed to self-government. The administration of municipalities is a part of the self-government scheme. Wherever Mr. Thompson goes, he rails at people who show their zeal for self-government, and throws cold water on them. Wherever he speaks, the hearts of the subjects dry up. Whenever any Collector or a Commissioner has anything to say against self-government, it is carefully published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. We are not aware whether they privately received any promotion. We never expected that the Municipalities Bill, which Mr. Thompson is going to pass in his Council, would take its present form. The Municipalities Bill in Mr. Thompson's hand is like nectar in the throat of Siva, not even dreamt of. He alone knows how he reconciled his opinions, or whether he is playing a part. Messrs. Dampier, Beverley and Paul, who deceived by his previous sentiments, opposed the Bill to please him, under the impression that he still held them, were all snubbed. No one knows the secret of this mystery. Have the sentiments of the Governor changed after his illness? We hope our expectations will be realized.

"The other portion of self-government is still buried in the womb of futurity. Mr. Thompson had no time to think of this during his illness. He says he could not bestow his thoughts on the Self-Government Bill, because he had to think of the Municipalities Bill. People say he is opposed to self-government. Delay in passing the Bill is auspicious, for when Lord Ripon at last goes home, Mr. Thompson will throw the Self-Government Bill into the bottomless abyss of the Bay of Bengal. Bengal is indeed a happy land. The Governor has no confidence in his subjects. The subjects have no confidence in their Governor. He abuses them. They abuse him. The newspapers are an eyesore to him, and they raise him to heaven every day. Is there any pleasure in getting money by such service?"

PRATIKAR,  
March 7th, 1884.

52. The same paper has the following:—"It is a matter of great

The Secretaries of Mr. Thompson.

regret that Mr. Thompson's leave was cancelled, because his Secretaries do not like to work under Mr. Bernard. This is not worthy of Lord Ripon the righteous. If the Secretaries do not like Mr. Bernard, are we in fault in any way? Mr. Thompson is now ill. He will not be able to pay his attention to everything. So he will have to depend on the favour of the Secretaries. He will not be able to do his duty properly, and still he will suck our blood and draw full pay. For what fault of ours has Lord Ripon punished us in this way? Why was such wrong done to us, to satisfy the whims of the



Secretaries? During the administration of Lord Northbrook, Sir George Campbell asked for leave on the score of illness, and afterwards expressed his willingness not to avail of his leave. But Lord Northbrook did not cancel his leave. Lord Ripon should have followed the example of Lord Northbrook without feeling any delicacy.

As long as Mr. Thompson does not recover his health, his Secretaries will do his work. With what face will he, being a good Christian, draw his full pay for the period of his illness? If he is a good Christian as he pretends to be, he should accept only half his pay as sick leave allowance.

53. The same paper predicts that Lord Ripon will not be able to do any good during the remainder of his stay in India. The benefits which he has conferred

Lord Ripon.

on India during the last few years, are more noisy than substantial in character. He has indeed given the officiating Chief Justiceship to Justice Romesh Chandra, but he has not bestowed a single thought on the unfortunate people of Salem. One of his predecessors did not hesitate to adequately punish the Commissioner who butchered the Kukas. The writer does not know the real facts of the case, and cannot say whether this is not a fresh sign of his weakness. He has earned the gratitude of the people of India by reducing the salt tax, but he has at the same time in the interest of the manufacturers of Manchester abolished the duty on cloth, and thereby embarrassed the mill-owners of Bombay. He has abolished the Vernacular Press Act, but he could not protect the people from the ravages of wild beasts by doing away with the Arms Act. He has inaugurated the noble policy of self-government, but he does not see what ignoble shape it assumes in the hands of the Provincial Governors. He attempts to remove the poverty of the people by aiding and encouraging native arts, but he has taxed one of the chief luxuries of the poor, viz. the fresh juice from date trees. He is like a Hindu idol; the exterior is beautiful enough but the interior is all straw.

54. The same paper remarks that the people of India never believed in the professions of Government before the time of Lord Ripon. But the concordat in

The Tenancy Bill.

the matter of the Ilbert Bill has dispelled belief, and who can positively say that the same thing will not take place in connection with the Tenancy Bill. Some people think that the Government on the pretence of helping the ryots is going to ruin the zemindars. If the ryots are poor they can borrow from the zemindar, who is a neighbour, and can even live on his charity for some time.

55. The same paper complains that the stagnant water of the Bhagirathi has become so bad, and the putrefaction of straw, mats and other materials used by the

The Bhagirathi.

Public Works Department in preparing embankments makes it so utterly unwholesome that the provision of some remedy or other has become absolutely necessary.

56. The *Aryadarpan*, of the 7th March, is glad to find that the son of a rich zemindar of Kishnagore has learnt iron manufacturing business in England. It is also glad to notice that an educated gentleman named Bhaskar Vinaiyak Rajvedi has proceeded from Bombay to learn glass manufacturing. The introduction of these manufactures would do good not only to individuals engaged in the business, but to the whole population.

57. The same paper is surprised to notice that in Behar even women and girls drink wine. The Outstill Commission has obtained evidence of the tendency of women towards drunkenness. The writer finds evidence of the same evil even in Calcutta.

The outstill system.

PRATIKAR,  
March 7th, 1884.

PRATIKAR.

PRATIKAR.

ARYA DARPAN,  
March 7th, 1884.

ARYA DARPAN.



DAINIK VARTA,  
March 7th, 1884.

58. The *Dainik Vartá*, of the 7th March, notices with gratification that the English nation has begun to take an increased interest in the affairs of India.

India in England.

The Editor observes that in order to gain an accession of strength, India should raise a large national fund, avoid disunion, use means to secure the permanency of the Indian Association and the Oxford Institute in England, send a native gentleman to every country in Europe to point out the defects of the British administration in India, establish a weekly newspaper in England for the discussion of Indian topics, adopt measures for the cheap education of Indian youths in England, and lastly arrange to receive back into native society natives who had been to England.

SANJIVANI,  
March 8th, 1884.

59. The *Sanjivani*, of the 8th March, hears that all the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries and 59 clerks will proceed to Darjeeling this year. The expenses of the summer residence at Darjeeling are ever on the increase.

Darjeeling exodus.

SANJIVANI.

60. The Political Sanyasi, of whom mention has been previously made, writing to the same paper, says that he has been greatly ill-treated by Baboo Rajanikanta Sen, Sub-Inspector of Gaugur thanah in Burdwan. After finishing his speech on the "National Fund" movement at Amedpur, he was taking rest at the lodging of the post-master of the place, when a constable brought a letter from the sub-inspector to the post-master ordering him to send the Sanyasi away. It was very near dusk. The Sanyasi had to leave the place, and no one gave him shelter for fear of the police. He had to walk in darkness for a mile for shelter that night. The cause of this persecution, as stated by the sub-inspector, was that he wanted to get up a petition against the outstill system.

The Political Sanyasi.

SANJIVANI.

61. The same paper is sorry to find that the Railway Conference has done nothing towards the comfort of native passengers who travel in the lower class carriages. The rate of hire has not been reduced. No provision has been made for water-closets and for refreshments. No improvement has been made in female carriages.

The Railway Conference.

SANJIVANI.

62. The same paper says that Dr. Carpenter has discovered that when extensive tracts of fertile country remain fallow they breed malaria. The people of Bengal should take a hint from this and try to bring all available arable land under cultivation.

The cause of malaria.

SULABH SAMACHAR,  
March 8th, 1884.

63. The *Sulabh Samachár*, of the 8th March, condemns the action of Government in providing the same sort of education for both males and females, who from their constitution require different kinds of training. It also blames Government for neglecting the moral training of boys in Government educational institutions.

The Administration Report.

URDU GUIDE,  
March 8th, 1884.

64. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 8th March, thanks Government for appointing Mr. Syud Mahmud to officiate as a Judge in the Allahabad High Court. The Editor earnestly hopes that a Mahomedan Judge will be appointed to the Calcutta High Court.

Mr. Syud Mahmud.

URDU GUIDE.

65. The same paper observes that as the Hon'ble Mahomed Yusuf, A Mahomedan member for the member of the Bengal Council, will shortly go out by rotation, another able and independent Mahomedan gentleman should be appointed in his place in that Council.

A Mahomedan member for the Bengal Council.

UCHIT BAKTA,  
March 8th, 1884.

66. The *Uchit Baktá*, of the 8th March, dwells upon the need for extension of railways in India. The Editor is of opinion that railways in India should henceforth be constructed with private capital.

Extension of railways in India.



67. The *Bangabási*, of the 8th March, complains that in spite of the exposure of Buzlal Karim, the Deputy Magistrate of Ghatal, in the columns of the *Medini* newspaper, and the order of the Government to the Magistrate of Midnapore to conduct the enquiry against him, the enquiry has not been properly conducted. Neither the Editor of the *Medini* nor its correspondents were asked to give evidence. An impression is gaining ground among the people that Government does not like to punish its delinquent officers. Buzlal should be removed from Ghatal before an enquiry is made.

BANGABASI,  
March 8th, 1884.

68. The same paper is sorry that such an important municipality as that of Santipore should be deprived of the privilege of electing its own Chairman. The people of Santipore have applied to the Lieutenant-Governor to obtain this privilege. Santipore is not wanting in efficient and educated men. The writer hopes that His Honor will grant the request of the people of Santipore.

BANGABASI.

69. The same paper accuses the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality of a desire to patronise Europeans. In spite of the excellent proposal of Baboo Kalinath Mitra and others to appoint two native Assistant Health Officers at Rs. 300 to Rs. 400, and of one European Health Officer at Rs. 500 with liberty to carry on private practice, they have appointed an European officer at Rs. 1,500, who will have to devote his whole time to the work of the Municipality.

BANGABASI.

70. The same paper notices that person fed and brought up by the Editor of the *Somprakash* has been murdered. The police has not made a proper investigation in the matter. The writer requests the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs to take steps that a thorough enquiry be made, and that no innocent person is put to trouble.

BANGABASI.

71. The same paper compares the political agitation of Europeans with that of the natives. The former is associated with the recollections of Hampden, the Magna Charta, George Washington, and the independence of the United States. It is backed by dagger, sword, rifle, and dynamite. It is terrible. While the agitation of the natives is essentially beggary, and who ever succeeded in obtaining rights by beggary? History says, no one. It is a matter of surprise that though the natives are beggars they forget their position. The English never stop until they obtain their end. They risk their lives for the success of their agitation. But the agitation of the natives on the Ilbert Bill, the writer is ashamed to say, ended in their disappointment. All their tall talk, brag and boast vanished suddenly like a dream after the passing of the Bill. Such indifference, such lifelessness, can never get the better in any struggle. They lead only to ruin.

BANGABASI.

72. The same paper says that the English consider the life of a European loafer as more valuable than that of a native prince. This maxim has been fully exemplified in the murder of the Maharaja of Kolhapore. The English are blinded by their love towards their countrymen.

BANGABASI.

73. The *Grámvártá Prakáshiká*, of the 8th March, says that the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his regret that the native papers cannot give independent opinion on any measure. The writer also expresses his regret that as long as the native papers do not get Government publications, they cannot but depend on English papers for their information.

GRÁMVÁRTA  
PRAKÁSHIKÁ,  
March 8th, 1884.



GRAMVARTA.  
PRAKASHIKA.  
March 8th, 1884.

74. The same paper regrets that the weavers' trade is coming to an end. People prefer the glossy piece goods of Manchester to native cloths. Even now if cheap yarn is procurable the price of native cloths can be reduced.

Native weavers.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA.

75. The same paper says that many of the civilians in high position say and report that native papers simply copy from English papers and abuse Government. But do they read vernacular papers? Certainly not, for then some attempt would have been made to redress the grievances so often complained of in those papers. The writer himself has complained in vain time out of number of the scarcity of wholesome drinking water in certain villages where people have to walk two to three miles to fetch water.

Native papers.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA.

76. The same paper says that the Ilbert Bill agitation has made vernacular papers hateful in many quarters. Europeans think that vernacular papers are hostile to Europeans, and native gentlemen who have returned from England think that they contain nothing new. But thoughtful men believe that the improvement of the country depends to a great extent on the vernacular papers. So any attack directed against native papers should attract the attention of all. The remarks of the Government of Bengal have deeply mortified the writer. The writer is not aware what sort of mofussil experience the Calcutta papers possess. But the writer cannot accept the reports of the mofussil authorities as gospel truths. The Europeans in the mofussil are extremely fond of power, and the stories of their vagaries are often brought to light by the mofussil papers. If they want to pull well with the local magnates they must trample justice and truth under foot. This is the reason why the mofussil magnates do not like the local papers. If Government does injustice native papers stoutly protest against it. But if it does justice the next moment they praise it. If the mofussil magnates think themselves infallible, the native papers should say that no blame can ever attach to them.

Vernacular papers.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA.

77. The same paper says, if the publication of the stories of oppression on the part of high-handed Europeans shews bad taste in the native papers, the taste of those who perpetrate those acts must indeed be good! If those gentlemen, the stories of whose vagaries disgrace the columns of these papers, conduct themselves rightly and properly, native papers will not acquire a bad name.

Mr. Jarbo.

A tiger began its ravages at Panchberia, in Krishnagore, on the 29th February. It wounded two or three men, but was at last killed by one Fakir Sheik, a coachman of the Krishnagore Rajbari. Shortly after this Mr. Jarbo, the new Deputy Magistrate, made his appearance exclaiming—'Who has killed the tiger I thought of killing?' The poor coachman approached him with great glee with the expectation of getting a handsome reward, but he was beaten mercilessly by the Deputy Magistrate for killing the beast he had thought of destroying.

SADHARANI.  
March 9th, 1884.

78. Adverting to the establishment of a new association in Calcutta, having the Maharajah of Durbhunga for its President, the *Sádháraní*, of the 9th March, observes that it will be well if the association can shew its usefulness by earnestly taking up for consideration one of the many important matters which require to be promptly dealt with, but have not been yet taken in hand by any public association in this country. The malarious fever is decimating the population of Bengal. The chief enemy of Bengal is neither early marriage nor love of discord, but this malarious fever, which makes no distinction between the zemindar and the ryot—the educated and

A new association.



the ignorant. If the new association can put forth strenuous efforts to put down this scourge, then will the people understand that that body is not a mockery. Otherwise, lively political discussions in the dead-house of a hospital, whether indulged in by the British Indian, the Indian, or the new association, cannot but be looked upon as a mockery.

SADHARANI,  
March 9th, 1894.

The Exhibition.

79. The same paper observes that the Exhibition is over. All its beauty and splendour; its collection of gems, jewels, and pictures; its hosts of spectators are now all gone. Have not the people of India gained anything by the Exhibition? Yes, they have, only they must now turn to account what they have gained. The first advantage gained is a knowledge of their own resources. This knowledge has expanded a good deal under the auspices of the Exhibition. Not almost one man among the people knew before that even in the present degraded condition of this poor country, so many manufactures are turned out by the people. Most of these manufactures are produced in India, and like the wild flowers of the poet languish and die in the land of their birth. If the people could take these products to distant countries by some easy method, an increase of wealth would take place in India with an improvement in her manufactures. One is considerably helped in acquiring a true knowledge of one's own resources by a knowledge of the resources of others. The Exhibition has enabled the people of India to discern the difference between themselves and other nations. Other nations regard manufactures as articles of trade, while the people of India look upon them as ornaments. No matter whether or not it finds a purchaser, the people of India rejoice if they can turn out a beautiful work of art. Other nations only think how a demand could be created for an article. While the Indian exhibits were sent by the reigning families in Tanjore and the Panjab, by the Holkar, the Scindiah, and the Maharajahs of Burdwan and Hutwa, the exhibits from the other countries were sent by Messrs. Money-making & Company; Buy and Sell & Company; and Cash & Company. Their self-complaisance has proved the ruin of the people of India. Providence cannot bear to see that they should themselves exclusively enjoy the articles of luxury manufactured by them. If they will not take their wares to foreign countries or sell them to others, then let strangers exploit the country and enjoy her riches. Therefore let the people of India learn to exchange their articles for those of others.

SADHARANI.

Pathshala examination in Bhastara, Hooghly.

80. A correspondent of the same paper remarks, in reference to the recent examination of the pathshala pupils held at Bhastara, in the Hooghly district, that it is to be regretted that the pupils were not examined in mental arithmetic. The pathshalas will lose their former glory if mental arithmetic ceases to be studied in them. Some of the books given away as prizes did not appear suited for the use of pathshala pupils, to whom books on the subject of agriculture or manufacture, written in a simple style, would have proved more useful. If such books are not available, the Education Department should have them prepared on the principles indicated. The allowances of Sub-Inspectors having been reduced, the writer fears that the pathshalas are not properly inspected. The question of allowances should receive the attention of Government. The writer further points out that there is little likelihood of mass education making any satisfactory progress until the present system of rewarding the gurus is abolished in favour of one of liberal grants-in-aid to them.

SADHARANI.

The Nychatty Municipality.

81. Another correspondent writing to the same paper, complains that the authorities of the Nychatty Municipality do not pay much attention to the requirements of Bhatpara, a populous village within its jurisdiction. There are no good roads or ghats in Bhatpara; there is no good drainage; the village abounds



in jungle, and the inhabitants are stricken with malaria. The person who supplies firewood at the cremation ghât practises oppression. There is talk of abolishing the outstills in the jurisdiction of the municipality. But why is not this done soon? The number of theft cases has increased.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
March 9th, 1884.

82. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 9th March, is opposed to the frequent transfer of judicial officers. During the year of Mr. Rampini's leave no less than three

The transfer of judicial officers.

Judges have been appointed in and transferred from Dacca. These frequent transfers put suitors to much trouble and expense. The beardless young men who are appointed to dispense justice in India are disqualified for their work from their youth and want of experience, and especially from their ignorance of the language of the parties. If, again, they are kept roving all their life, the pages of the Gazette alone are filled to the infinite detriment of the people. The policy of transfer is a sound one. But transfers should not be too frequent.

DACCA PRAKASH.

83. The same paper notices the unprecedented confusion observable in the question papers and the results of the Calcutta University Examinations. A Board of Moderators has been appointed, but in that Board there is none who has a knowledge of all the subjects. Without an increase in the number of members of the Syndicate, as proposed by Mr. Atkinson, these confusions will never cease. The writer suggests that there should be 12 members in the Syndicate, so that seven or eight members can always be had together. He condemns the appointment of the Principal of the Presidency College as Registrar to the University.

The Calcutta University.

DACCA PRAKASH.

84. The same paper condemns the action of the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division in recommending the Halda Valley route for the Chittagong Railway

The Chittagong Railway.

in preference to the Sitakund route, which, for various reasons, the writer thinks would have been profitable and useful.

SAMAYA,  
March 10th, 1884.

85. The *Samaya*, of the 10th March, says that the British Ministry either has no time or no inclination to look into the affairs of India, and for that reason

The India Council.

the India Council is able to throw dust into the eyes both of the Ministry and of the Parliament. It is on special occasions, when the lives of Englishmen are in jeopardy in India, such as was the case during the mutiny or during the Afghan war, that Parliament shews some activity. The Parliament did nothing to relieve the people during the famine in Madras and the North-West. They never did anything to relieve the raiyats of khas mehals when experienced people pointed out that their rents were excessive. The natives who pass the competitive examinations very high in order of merit become an eyesore to Englishmen as soon as they come to this country. They do not get high appointments even by flattery; while those Europeans who fail in those examinations come along with the successful candidates and get appointments in the Police, Forest, and other departments. It is indeed a relief to hear that India is governed for Indians; but does the Parliament ever calculate the money that flows to England from India? During the administration of the East India Company Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 crores used to be sent to England. The same is the case even now. The Secretary of State alone takes 20 crores. But does his office confer any benefits on India? None. Major Baring said in so many terms that the existence of the office of the Secretary of State is an obstruction to the improvement of India.

SAMAYA.

86. The same paper reiterates the assertion that European offenders generally go with impunity when tried by European Judges. Almost every week people

The trial of Europeans.

hear of one case or another of failure of justice, and still the Government of



India does not move in this matter. The Manikpur case is still fresh in the minds of all. That took place in the far off North-Western Provinces. But a similar case has occurred in Calcutta. John Nicholas broke the nose of a khalasi with one blow. Mr. Henderson, the Police Magistrate, tried him and dismissed the case under section 95 of the Penal Code as a trifling offence. The ship captains applied to the Lieutenant-Governor against this very Magistrate for his lenient sentences. But the infirm Lieutenant-Governor did not take any steps to correct him. From the way in which the MacMillans and Hendersons dispense justice it seems as if the enactments of the Legislative Councils are intended for natives, and not at all for Europeans. The writer hopes that the Government of Lord Ripon will try to stop these abuses. The writer refrains from appealing to the Government of Bengal, whose worthlessness and weakness have encouraged its subordinate Magistrates to set law aside.

SOM PRAKASH,  
March 10th, 1884.

87. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 10th March, complains that, owing to the inefficiency of the police, bad characters in the mofussil are able to break the law with impunity. A reform of the police service has become very necessary. The wicked throw dust into the eyes of the court, evade the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and continue in their evil courses. In the mofussil, unscrupulous wealthy people carry matters with a high hand. The law cannot always be enforced against them. The police is often in their pay. It is the poor who suffer.

Preserving the peace in the mofussil.

88. The same paper publishes its third article on the inefficiency of the Sonarpore Police. The murder lately committed in Changripotah has not been yet traced to its perpetrators. The police is now trying to involve in trouble an innocent person who had taken away a shoe from the scene of the murder in the hope that it would help to clear the mystery. The editor expresses his wonder that the present members of the Sonarpore Police have not been yet transferred from that place.

SOM PRAKASH.

89. In another article the same paper dwells upon the mischief committed by the well-to-do of almost every village, who, having plenty of leisure in their hands, and no good work to engage their attention, are constantly devising wicked measures. The poor and the inoffensive are kept in a perpetual state of alarm on account of the machinations of these men. In Changripotah there is a band of wicked characters. The local police knows them very well, but does not take any steps to get them punished.

SOM PRAKASH.

90. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 10th March, blames the Rent Commission, the Government, and the whole native press for their indifference to the rights and privileges of the intermediate tenants. Indeed, the existence of this influential class, who constitute the backbone of native society, has been utterly ignored. The middle classes in Calcutta earn their livelihood by service, but the greater portion of the middle classes in the mofussil depend solely on the profits of the land. They are the classes from which the students in the schools, the pleaders and mukhtars, clerks, and the postal and the police officers are recruited. If they are deprived of their income from this source they will be reduced to utter destitution. If the Tenancy Bill is passed in its present form, that evil result will doubtless take place. If one and the same rate of rent be fixed throughout a pergunnah, it will be difficult for the intermediate tenant, who cannot cultivate his holding with his own hand and has to employ labourers to carry on cultivation or to sublet his holding to others, to hold his land in competition with the agricultural tenant. The Rent Bill, therefore, if it is passed in its present form, will lead

The Rent Bill; the middlemen.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
March 10th, 1884.



to the extinction of the intermediate tenants. The legislature and perhaps many others also in this country believe that the rights of the middlemen have been created by document, and thus it is not necessary to make any particular provision in the law for the protection of those rights. It is true that the rents of the *maurusidars* who hold pottahs are fixed, and that the provisions of the Rent Bill will not touch them. If the case were the same with all intermediate tenants there would be no necessity for making any appeal on their behalf. But this is not the case: about fifteen annas and a half of the total number of middlemen do not possess any other documents regarding the rents payable by them than their rent receipts. They have, on the strength of possession for generations, or on that of the right of purchase, enjoyed their holdings on low rates of rent. Nobody can say how their rights were created. The truth of all this can be easily ascertained by a little enquiry. Those whom Government take to be middlemen are putnidars, and other undertenure-holders, whose rights have been created by pottahs, and who will remain unaffected by the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. But the jotedars, haoladars, karsadars, and others form a class distinct from putnidars and undertenure-holders. The latter indeed pay their rents to the zemindar, but they are not essentially tenants and enjoy the status and rights of zemindars though under a different name. It is true that the middlemen of recent times hold their tenures on the strength of documents. But the number of such men is very small. The great majority have no documents to support their rights. These men ought to find a place in the Rent Bill, and unless their rights and status are fixed and the rents payable by them assessed low, they will be reduced to the position of agricultural tenants and will ultimately become extinct. The editor exhorts the middlemen to be up and doing, and to represent their grievances to the Viceroy who is a good and conscientious man.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
March 10th, 1884.

91. The same paper points out what it considers the moral of the judgment of Mr. Young in the Manikpore case. It was remarked by the Judge that

had the station-master assaulted Lieutenant Wells with blows instead of with a stick, he would not have been found guilty; that is the station-master would have been justified in fighting Lieutenant Wells on equal terms. The lesson conveyed in this remark is that in self-defence a native would be justified in fighting a European on equal terms. Many Europeans have frequently expressed this opinion. Cases have occurred, which are well-known to the people, in which hot-headed European officials, after having assaulted their native subordinates without any provocation, have apologized to them and treated them with kind consideration when the injured returned the blows. During the indigo riots and the sepoy mutiny Europeans who had once considered it sinful to come within the shadow of natives found it necessary to seek their protection. It is difficult to make Europeans, puffed up with their high official position, feel the force of learning, intelligence, and good moral character; but it is easy enough to bring home to them the meaning of physical force. In dealing with Europeans who assault natives without any provocation the latter cannot do better than to fight them on equal terms.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

92. Referring to the sentences passed by the Judge of Sylhet upon the Manipurees, who had assaulted and killed a Mahomedan for having seduced a

Brahman girl, the same paper remarks that the officials of the British Government have begun to interfere in the social and religious affairs of the Hindus—a thing which it is pledged not to do. Mr. Norris by bringing an idol into Court and the Judge of Sylhet by inflicting a severe punishment upon the Manipurees have respectively interfered with the religious and social practices of the Hindus. Of course it is not meant to be said that



the Judge of Sylhet ought to have discharged the Munipurees, but what is remarked is that they should have been punished after a consideration of the circumstances under which they committed the crime. Unduly severe sentences like those which have been passed in their case will only tend to confirm the fear already entertained by the people that Government intends to interfere with their religion. The ends of justice might well have been served by passing lenient sentences on the Munipuree defendants.

93. The same paper remarks that the judgment given in the Manikpore case by the Judge of Allahabad is an exhaustive review of that passed by Mr. Mac-

The Manikpore case.

millan. Few Judges act as Mr. Young has acted in this case, and it is doubtful whether or not he will be excommunicated by the Anglo-Indian community. Mr. Macmillan's judgment is like the judgments usually given by European officials in this country, but that passed in appeal by Mr. Young is really a rare production. The Editor proceeds to remark that oppression of natives by Europeans has steadily gone on increasing. Lord Lytton by his minute on the Fuller case sought to check the evil, but it has gone on increasing. Under Lord Ripon's rule the evil has assumed an aggravated form. Perhaps so many fearful events as the Salem riots, the Kalahandi massacre, the Pubna case, and the unnatural death of the Maharajah of Kolahpore did not occur under the administration of any other Viceroy. It is difficult to see how in the teeth of such cases Lord Ripon could confer the right of trial by jury upon Europeans. If Government does not check these oppressions in time, one of two results will follow, namely, either the people will be perfectly emasculated, or they will take the law into their own hands.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
March 10th, 1884.

94. The same paper complains that the southern portion of the grounds of the Kishnaghur College have been, since Mr. Mann became Principal, closed to

The Kishnaghur College.

the boys. This is wrong. The grounds were made a gift of by the late Rajah Srish Chandra. It is again said that a portion of the College fund has been expended without the permission of the trustees on the construction of the science hall.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

95. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 10th March, observes that the transfer of the Government of India from the hands of the East Indian Company into those of the

The Indian Council.

Queen and Parliament has resulted in injury to the people of India. The Indian Council is now virtually the ruler of this country. Instead of doing good to India it positively injures it. The Council seeks to stifle all enquiry in Parliament, and supports the Indian Government whenever it does any wrong to the people. The Secretary of State and his fifteen advisers are no longer necessary for the Government of India. Let Parliament be entrusted with the direction of Indian affairs. If a system of representative government be not introduced into the country, then Parliament should be the last resort of the people.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
March 10th, 1884.

96. The same paper says that it behoves Government before preaching to the zemindars their duty to the ryots to reform its own practices in reference to

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

Khas mehal ryots.

the tenantry on the khas mehals. The ryots of the zemindars are better off than the khas mehal ryots. This is because the zemindars oppress with some degree of fear, while Government oppresses fearlessly.

97. The same paper announces with sorrow the death at Benares of the son of the Maharani Sarat Sundari of Puttea. The Editor hopes that the Maharani

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

Maharani Sarat Sundari.

will return to her active life, and appoint her former Devan, Baboo Prasanna Kumar Mazumdar, to assist her in the discharge of her arduous duties.



NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
March 10th, 1884.

98. The same paper expresses its dissatisfaction with the order passed by the Viceroy that the North-Western Provinces Government shall pay Rs. 5,000 as damages to the Maharajah of Gwalior for the loss which the Agra Police has inflicted upon the inhabitants of Bachpuri by burning their houses and shooting some three of them. The amount is very inadequate. Will not the offenders be punished in any other way? Is it not intolerable that some petty police officers should thus have insulted an allied native State? Are not acts like these calculated to produce dissatisfaction in the minds of native Chiefs?

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

99. The same paper says that a highway robbery was very recently committed near the Mymaree station of the East Indian Railway. The police have not been able to detect the offenders. The Sub-Inspector of the place is indeed unable to detect robbers, but he showed much spirit in forbidding every one in the village to give shelter to a young ascetic who had there recently lectured on the national fund and dwelt upon the evils of the outstill system.

SURABHI,  
March 10th, 1884.

100. The *Surabhi*, of the 10th March, asks if the country has benefited by the Exhibition. It is necessary to hold exhibitions from time to time for the improvement of the manufactures and the trade of the country. Nothing has benefited the arts and commerce of England so much as the Exhibition that was first held there. Unfortunately the Calcutta International Exhibition is not likely to produce such beneficial consequences. The manner in which it was held was not suited to the masses in this country. Native artisans and agriculturists are mostly poor, and have not been able to pay for admission into it. The wealthy and the middle classes do not seem to have learnt anything new from witnessing it. As far as the Editor is aware, and as far as he can conjecture, the Exhibition has been to the people of this country a place of amusement and not a place of instruction. If anybody has gained anything by it, it is the people of Australia. Mr. Joubert is an Australian, and has received considerable assistance from the different Australian Governments. His aim has always been to promote the trade between India and Australia. The Australian exhibits occupied a considerable area in the Exhibition grounds. Already a mail service has been established between India and Australia.

SURABHI.

101. The same paper remarks that the country is being ruined in consequence of the action of Sir Ashley Eden in reducing the diet scale in the jails and hospitals of Bengal. The rate of mortality in those institutions has increased fearfully within the last few years. What a dreadful state of things it is that there should be one death among every four or five healthy and able-bodied convicts in the jails. Insufficient diet and over work are the two principal causes of this excessive mortality. It behoves Government to devise a prompt remedy. Such demoniacal conduct does not behove the civilized British Government.

SURABHI.

102. The same paper is exceedingly glad to notice that Miss Chundra Mukhi Bose has this year passed the M.A. examination of the Calcutta University with honors. This is a principal event in the history of the country, and is one of which the whole country may well be proud. A mighty change has taken place since the day when the Bethune School was first established in the teeth of the opposition of the orthodox Hindoo community. Nobody then dreamt that a day would come when a Bengali girl would take the highest honors of the University. It was stated on the occasion of the last distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Bethune School that the number of pupils



was gradually increasing, and that the parents of the girls kept them at school for much longer periods than formerly. Both of these are good signs.

SURABHI,  
March, 10th, 1884.

103. The same paper says that the authorities of the Calcutta Municipality are about to do a very wrong act.

The narrowing of the Amherst Street.

The Amherst Street is the cleanest and the widest street in the Bengali quarter of the town. Now the Municipal authorities are trying if they can take out some land from the footpath of this street and sell it. The Municipal Commissioners once passed a resolution to the effect that for the purpose of meeting expenditure, they should have the power of disposing of any surplus land which might be in their possession. On the strength of that resolution this reprehensible act is going to be perpetrated. Two evils are likely to result from the proposed measure, namely, (1) that the street will be narrowed, and (2) that those who have their houses or lands on the side of the street will have their ventilation obstructed and the front of their houses blocked. It is to be hoped that the rate-payers will awake in time to the gravity of the question.

104. The same paper refers to the approaching exodus of Government

Annual trips to Simla and Darjeeling.

to Simla and Darjeeling, and to the increasing expenditure of hard-wrung public money which this practice occasions. Government is asked to put a stop to this wasteful expenditure.

SURABHI.

105. The same paper contains an article headed "Acquiring the right of electing and dismissing our rulers," from

Right of electing and dismissing rulers.

which we extract the following observations:—  
Our ruler, Mr. Thompson, is in various ways exceedingly unpopular with us. Bengalis are disgusted and dissatisfied with his illiberal administration, and the whole population will be glad to see him lose the throne of Bengal. Under these circumstances the re-appointment of Mr. Thompson after he had been granted six months' leave, and failure to part with him although he had wanted to go for good, have been a gross insult offered to the people of Bengal, and have shown that Government does not acknowledge the existence of any public opinion in this province. Considering the progress of education and the manner in which a public opinion has begun to be formed in Bengal, Government cannot any longer thus slight the people. Government will have to shape its actions controlled and guided by the opinion of the people regarding their rulers. The people of this country firmly believe that they have already become fit to receive the right of electing and dismissing their rulers. That they should be able to elect their rulers and dismiss them if they are found incompetent is but a simple and reasonable right. Government and those Englishmen who cannot bear to see the advancement and welfare of natives will probably say that this is a high privilege which the natives have not yet become fit to receive. But the right which they are asking for is nothing more than that while living under the rule of a foreign sovereign and seeking to strengthen that rule they should be able to elect a competent foreigner as their ruler. They therefore cannot even imagine how this right could be a very exalted one. To them it is but a simple and equitable right, which they are perfectly entitled to receive. The adverse party may say that the whole population of Bengal has not been yet educated, and that therefore Bengalis are not entitled to elect their own ruler. To this it may be replied that to acquire this right it is not necessary that the whole population of Bengal should be educated. Although the number of educated Bengalis is small as compared with the whole population of the province, still if this small number of men have received a high education, Bengal is in every respect entitled to receive this right. In order to ascertain how far a country is fit to receive any particular right, it is necessary to judge how far

SURABHI.



the educated natives of that country, or, in other words, its natural leaders have become competent. In his newly-published work on India, Mr. J. S. Cotton has truly remarked that "a nation must be judged by its leading class." Considering the training of the educated classes in Bengal and their growing numbers and strength, there cannot be the least doubt that Bengal has become fit to receive the privilege referred to before. The educated classes, the newspapers and the political associations, as well as educated Anglo-Indians, their journals and political associations should be given this right which they will doubtless be able to exercise properly. They should further be empowered to elect rulers either from among the members of the Civil Service, or from Englishmen in England. There is no hope of good administration so long as this right is not conferred upon the people. When that is done, both Government and the people will be gainers. There will be no room for discontent, while the rulers will seek to be popular. The Editor hopes that the subject will be discussed in all other newspapers.

SURABHI,  
March 10th 1884.

106. The same paper contains an article headed the "Reform of the Law Courts." The Editor observes that of all

Reform of the law courts.

the foreign institutions introduced into India under British rule, the courts established on the model of English courts are perfectly unsuited to this country, and are a source of considerable mischief. The people of this country are exceedingly simple in their disposition, and their manners and customs and laws and social organization are all exceedingly simple. But the law courts are all extremely complicated. The English call natives forgers, liars, &c., but it is their law courts which have made them so. The law of evidence in a manner holds a premium to false evidence. The law courts are again so constituted that those that have no money or time to spend are in a manner obliged to go without justice. Government entertains on high salaries foreign Judges who are quite ignorant of the language and customs of the people. The writer urges a revival of village punchayets, extension of the jury system to all criminal cases, and a reduction of the court-fees.

DAINIK VARTA,  
March 10th, 1884.

107. The *Dainik Vartá*, of the 10th March, points out the desirability of establishing a native Defence Association

A native Defence Association.

in this country for the purpose of adopting needful measures for preventing the oppression committed on the people by the police and Magistrates, protecting the uncovenanted officers of Government from the insults to which they are subjected at the hands of their official superiors, and devising measures for granting relief to the malaria and the famine stricken.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
March 10th, 1884.

108. The *Sámvád Prabhakar*, of the 10th March, asks Government to

Government grant-in-aid to colleges in Calcutta.

create some free studentships in the Hindu and the Hare schools for the benefit of poor students and to apply the funds now contributed to the

General Assembly's and the Free Church Institutions in a way whereby poor students may be helped in prosecuting their studies.

PROJABANDHU,  
March 11th, 1884.

109. The *Projábandhu*, of the 11th March, compares the Moghul rule

Moghuls and the English.

with the English rule, and says that though at the first sight the English rule appears the

best, still there is a grave doubt whether it will ever be permanent. In this respect the Moghuls showed far greater wisdom. They used to place confidence in the natives and to employ them in the highest offices of the State. They liked their subjects so much that they intermarried with them. This liberal policy made their empire so lasting. But the policy adopted by the English will not make their empire lasting. They boast of establishing peace in a country where anarchy reigned supreme. But they have converted the people into paupers. They have indeed



removed anarchy, but they were also instrumental in bringing anarchy about. The Marhattas, the French, and the English, were competitors at the decline of the Moghal Empire for power in India. The English were fortunate enough to obtain and retain sovereign power. Having acquired that power, they were able to establish peace. But that does not give them claim to any special glory, for peace would have been established by anybody, Englishmen, Marhatta, or Frenchmen, who could have succeeded in acquiring sovereign power. But admitting that Englishmen have done a little good by establishing peace, it is clear that India has suffered much by falling into their hands. Under the English rule India has become weak, nerveless and lifeless. The roots of self-government have been torn off the Indian soil, and all probability has disappeared of the development of the mental and moral qualities of the people of India.

110. A correspondent of the same paper complains that whilst the value of a monthly ticket on the East Indian Railway line from Howrah to Serampore, a distance of 12 miles, is only Rs. 5 the value of a monthly ticket from Calcutta to Sonapore on the Calcutta South-Eastern State Railway line, a distance of only 10 miles, exceeds Rs. 5. He also complains that holders of monthly tickets for the Calcutta South-Eastern Railway are not allowed to travel on Sundays and holidays on the strength of their tickets, whilst holders of similar tickets for the East Indian Railway are allowed to do so.

111. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 11th March, does not think that much good will accrue from the establishment of the Indian Union, if its time is occupied with only political matters. Nay, in that case considerable evil will result. There will be more disunion than ever. The Editor advises the newly-established association to take up subjects of a non-political character for its consideration.

112. The *Samāchār Chandrikā*, of the 11th March, complains that the greatest disorder and confusion prevailed in the Exhibition grounds on the day which was set apart for native females. The arrangements announced by Mr. Joubert were not carried out. Many native gentlemen and ladies were insulted.

113. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 13th March, does not see why Government should be so anxious to undertake the reclamation of the Salt Water Lakes. It is not true that these lakes are responsible for the unhealthiness of Calcutta and the Suburbs. The work of reclamation has slowly, but steadily, gone on since the time of Mr. Bradford Leslie, and the present contractor Bhava Nath Babu has laboured much in that direction.

114. The *Prabhātī*, of the 13th March, points out the necessity that has arisen of training a sufficient number of zenana teachers who shall not be allowed to impart any religious instruction to the inmates of the zenana.

115. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 21st February, says that heavy showers of rain were reported last week from Loonkhund and Bisalkhund pergunnahs in the Balasore district. A bumper mango crop is generally expected by the people.

116. The same paper reports that small-pox is prevalent in the interior of the Balasore district, and that foot-disease is destroying a large number of cattle.

117. The same paper further reports that cholera having disappeared in the Balasore town, two of the extra native doctors, brought down from Cuttack, have no

PRAJABANDHU,  
March 11th, 1884.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
March 11th, 1884.

SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
March 11th, 1884.

SAMVAD PURNACHANDRODAYA,  
March 13th, 1884.

PRABHATI,  
March 13th, 1884.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,  
Feb. 21st, 1884.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.



work to do. It is of opinion that had they come earlier many lives would have been saved, but now their presence will not do any good.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,  
Feb. 21st, 1884.

118. The same paper rejoices to learn that a candidate from the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, passed for the first time in Orissa the University Honor Examination, and congratulates the professors of the institution on this their eminent success.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

119. The same paper is sorry to notice that the successful pupils of the Cuttack Medical School are not extensively employed in dispensaries and hospitals in Orissa. The Editor is of opinion that all these institutions should be officered by the successful pupils of the Cuttack Medical School.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

120. Commenting on the Benares-Puri Railway scheme, the same paper is sorry to find that the town of Balasore will not be benefited by it in any way. It is of opinion that if Balasore be connected with Cuttack by rail, the measure will not prove a losing concern in any way.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

121. The same paper is very much dissatisfied with the way in which the Registrar of the Calcutta University published the results of the University Examinations in the Government Gazettes. There were many mistakes, which were very discreditable to the University authorities. In certain cases successful candidates were shown as plucked, while in others plucked candidates were gazetted as successful. This was indeed a serious mistake.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

122. Adverting to the Resolution of Government on the last Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, the same paper remarks that the payment-by-result system will never materially improve the character of instruction imparted in primary schools. The Editor would like to see a return to the old stipendiary system made without delay.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

123. An increase in the number of theft cases in the Balasore town is reported in the news columns of the same paper.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
Feb. 23rd, 1884.

124. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 23rd February, reports that a great fire broke out in Banka Bazar in Cuttack, where the godown of Babu Fateh Chand Marwari and a neighbouring house were burnt to ashes. The godown contained much valuable timber. The Editor notices with regret that though the fire burnt all night, a fire-engine was brought to work only in the morning. It is hoped that the Cuttack Municipality will learn a lesson from the accident, and make proper arrangements to keep such engines in their possession in future.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

125. Adverting to the acquittal of the municipal clerk of Jajpore, whose case was committed to the Sessions by the Magistrate of Cuttack, the same paper remarks that as the Magistrate committed the case to the Sessions without sufficient grounds, and without being satisfied with the order of the Jajpore Municipal Committee, who had simply dismissed the clerk, and as he wasted municipal money without reason, he should be required to pay back the sum to the Municipal Fund. Otherwise it would be difficult to protect the Municipal Fund.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

126. The same paper informs the public that a large number of people have petitioned the Collector against the realization of illegal water-rates from them. The Editor remarks that a petition, signed by such a large number of men, is proof that there must be some ground for the complaints made. He then goes on to make the following remarks:—"Should Government disturb their subjects in this way, who will be their protector? We



" beseech Government to appoint a Commission to enquire into the nature of oppression, arising out of the realization of the water-tax. Otherwise there will be no end to the miseries of the poor subjects."

127. Alluding to the re-examination of plucked candidates in the First Arts and B. A. Examinations of the Calcutta University on account of changes in the courses of study effected from the current year, the same paper suggests that the privilege should also be extended to the plucked candidates in the last Entrance Examination, on the grounds that some of the questions were faulty, and that a large number of mistakes was committed in the award of marks and in the publication of results.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
Feb. 23rd, 1884.

128. Alluding to the Banki Police case, in which three constables were convicted and punished, the same paper observes that the power of the police in the mofussil is unlimited, and that the District Magistrate ought to keep a sharp eye on their proceedings. Otherwise it would be hard to protect poor people from dishonour and oppression.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

129. In an article headed "The Orissa Railway," the Editor of the same paper gives an account of what Government have proposed to do in connection with the project, and expresses a hope that a line of railway, passing through Keunjhur, Sukinda, Dhenkanal, Athgur, Khordha, &c., will develop the resources of those and other neighbouring Tributary States.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

130. The same paper rejoices to learn that Mr. Biswanath Narayan Mandlik, C.I.E., has been selected to represent the interests of the Bombay Presidency in the Legislative Council of India.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

131. The Editor of the *Utkal Darpan*, of the 24th February, learns that the restriction imposed on Government officers being engaged in any private trade or mercantile enterprise has been removed to the great relief of the latter. He therefore advises all such officers to unite themselves in the pursuit of a common object, and to create a capital, having for its object the development of internal and foreign trade.

UTKAL DARPAN,  
Feb. 24th, 1884.

132. Commenting on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the same paper sides with the zemindars, and remarks that "those who represent the ryots as a class of oppressed people are labouring under a mental hallucination." The Editor is, however, of opinion that the zemindars "have a firm hold on the affections of their ryots and being from time immemorial the chief medium of communication between the latter and the Government are the best judges of the feelings and requirements of the tenantry."

UTKAL DARPAN.

133. The *Purusottam Patrika*, of the 25th February, finds fault with the Puri Municipality, of which it speaks in the following manner:—"The members of the Municipality care very little for the way in which they waste the municipal funds. They are ever ready to spend money, which they realize by stifling the throats of poor tax-payers." It then points out that the monkeys are damaging the lanterns, and thereby doing great injury to the Municipality, and urges adoption of measures to check this nuisance. It then remarks that though a great portion of *Badadanda* in Puri totally lies immersed in darkness at night, the placing of a light-post on the front of the Town Overseer's house, which is in the above street, clearly proves that he is enjoying the luxury at the expense of the rate-payers.

PURUSOTTAM  
PATRIKA,  
Feb. 25th, 1884.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,  
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 15th March 1884.



CONFIDENTIAL

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